

# SPECIFICATION

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## Golf Swing Practice Device

### Background of Invention

[0001] *FIELD OF INVENTION*

[0002] This invention relates generally to the field of golf club training devices, and more particularly to a golf swing practice device to maintain a golfer's swing within the optimum swing plane.

[0003] *BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION*

[0004] Approximately 85% of all golfers slice. The majority of these golfers slice the ball because they swing the club head on an out-to-in swing path while leaving the face of the club open. This type of swing is commonly called "over the top."

[0005] A number of references show the evolution of devices that attempt to correct improper golf swings. U.S. Patent No. 1,596,919 to Burgoyne describes a golf teaching device that detects whether a low follow through has been executed by the golfer. During a proper swing, the club head passes below finger (8), strikes the golf ball (16), then hits finger (10) on the follow through. An improper swing that does not follow a low path would strike finger (8) on the down stroke and then strike finger (9) on the up stroke. Accordingly, the '919 patent provides for instructing that a golf club head maintain a relatively parallel path to the turf during the point the golf ball is struck. The '919 patent does not anticipate, teach or suggest a means of guiding the golf club path to avoid an outside-to-inside path typically performed by golfers that suffer from slicing.

[0006] U.S. Patent No. 2,754,125 to Engler describes a putting guide which is rigidly engaged to a support base in close proximity to the golf ball. The '125 device does not provide a break-away guide member and would be unsuitable for distance golf

swings.

- [0007] U.S. Patent No. 3,375,010 to Panza describes a golf swing training device having elevated angled rod members extending fore and aft of a golf ball's swing path.
- [0008] U.S. Patent No. 3,460,837 to Cassa describes a golf swing training device adapted to provide a first horizontal path for a golfer's backswing defined by member (12) and a second, declined path for a golf's downswing defined by member (14).
- [0009] U.S. Patent No. 3,554,555 to Macri describes a golf training device that includes breakaway guide members (16) and (14) wherein if either are struck by any portion of the golf club, as when an improper swing is executed, the arms readily separate from the support member (12). (Col. 1, lines 58-61). However, the '555 patent gauges only the relative height of the golf club at impact and not the swing path prior to impact. Accordingly, a golfer that produces an outside-to-inside down stroke might have little or no effect on the '555 device.
- [0010] U.S. Patent No. 3,942,802 to Wright describes a golfing aid wherein an elongated rod visually suggests an inside-out path of movement for the club head and physically prevents an outside-in path so that the golfer is assisted in establishing the proper swing plane. However, the '802 patent teaches a elongated member extending outward in the direction of the golf ball target and lacks a break-away means in the event the guide member is struck.
- [0011] U.S. Design Patent No. D332,815 to Rivas describes a golf swing trainer which is staked into the ground with elevated elongate members extending both towards and away from the respective golf ball target.
- [0012] U.S. Patent No. 5,375,833 to Marier describes a golf practice device which includes a path guide elevated above the ground by a support that includes an extension defining a target line.
- [0013] U.S. Patent Nos. 5,720,669 and 5,899,816 to Pearson describe a golf swing practice device to restrict the downward path of the golf club to maintain a proper swing path. The '669 and '816 patents utilize a vertical stake member to secure the apparatus. While Pearson advanced the art in other areas, the vertical stake has

drawbacks, namely that as a golfer strikes a golf ball, they often create a divot. The divot is inherently under the elevated swing guide which forces the student to either place the next ball within the divot or to pull up the apparatus, and re-stake it in another location.

[0014] Accordingly, what is needed in the art is a golf practice device that encourages the student to swing the club down to the ball on the correct "inside path," as well as correcting swing paths that are too steep. When using such a device, it is virtually impossible to hit the ball with an over the top swing path. Another need is for a device that is easily portable, uses the minimum amount of required material, is compact, does not damage golf clubs or endanger the golf student if struck and is easily moved after each golf shot.

[0015] It is, therefore, to the effective resolution of the aforementioned problems and shortcomings of the prior art that the present invention is directed.

[0016] However, in view of the prior art in at the time the present invention was made, it was not obvious to those of ordinary skill in the pertinent art how the identified needs could be fulfilled.

### Summary of Invention

[0017] The present invention is a golf practice device for assisting in the development of a correct golf swing including an elevated path guidance means for establishing a linear path limit under which the correct golf swing can arc while passing through a stationary ball location, and a support means for elevating the elevated path guidance means above the ground, wherein the path guidance means is a cylindrical assembly constructed of substantially resilient foam material. This material is preferably low density polyethylene foam.

[0018] The cylindrical assembly is elevated substantially horizontally and disposed in opposite relation to a golf target. The cylindrical assembly is engaged by mechanical interference fit to the support means by a cradle interface adapted to disengage under impact with a swinging golf club. The support means includes a horizontal extension elevating the cradle interface in overhead relation to the stationary ball location on a first end and an L-joint on the second end, a vertical extension engaging the L-joint

on its upper end and a base on its lower end, the base having a pair of horizontal support members in a V-shaped configuration extending substantially in opposite direction from the horizontal extension, the juncture of the support members secured to the lower end of the vertical extension, weights on the ends of each horizontal support member distal to the lower end of the vertical extension counterbalance the cylindrical assembly elevated over the stationary ball location.

[0019] To accommodate advanced golfers, the cylindrical assembly is reversibly attached by the cradle interface to reorient towards the golf target wherein lower handicap and tour players are encouraged to swing a club back to the inside on the follow through of a golf swing.

[0020] For packaging, transport, storage and assembly purposes, an important embodiment of the invention includes a plurality of disengageable members and an assembly guide cord maintaining each of the disengageable members coincident to each other during a state of disassembly. The assembly cord is preferably an elastomeric material such as that found in bungee cord. The assembly guide cord is threadedly received through each of the disengageable members.

[0021] It is therefore an object of the present invention to discourage "over the top" or outside-in swing paths, as well as paths that are too steep.

[0022] It is another object of the present invention to provide a golf training device that may simultaneously be used as an alignment aid.

[0023] It is still another object of the invention to provide a single golf training device that can be utilized by both the most inexperienced, as well as advanced golfers to develop the optimum swing plane.

[0024] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are explanatory and are not restrictive of the invention as claimed. The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the present invention and together with the general description, serve to explain principles of the present invention.

[0025] These and other important objects, advantages, and features of the invention will

become clear as this description proceeds.

- [0026] The invention accordingly comprises the features of construction, combination of elements, and arrangement of parts that will be exemplified in the description set forth hereinafter and the scope of the invention will be indicated in the claims.

## Brief Description of Drawings

- [0027] For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be made to the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

- [0028] FIG. 1 is a partially sectional, front elevated view of the invention.
- [0029] FIG. 2 is a partially sectional, top plan elevated view of the invention.
- [0030] FIG. 3 is a side elevated view of the invention.
- [0031] FIG. 4 is a partially sectional, isometric view of the invention.
- [0032] FIG. 5 is an isometric view of the invention showing placement of the stationary ball location.
- [0033] FIG. 6 is an isometric view of an alternative embodiment of the invention wherein the cylindrical assembly is reoriented towards the golf target.
- [0034] FIG. 7 is a partially section, isometric view of an embodiment of the invention incorporating an assembly guide cord.

## Detailed Description

- [0035] Figures 1–6 show the golf practice device having an elevated path guidance means in the form of a low density polyethylene foam cylinder 20 encasing a cylinder support arm 30. A longitudinal bore 40 within the foam cylinder receives the cylinder support arm 30 by interference fit. This permits different sizes, shapes, colors and patterns of foam cylinders to be interchanged depending on the needs of the golf student, instructor or academy. The cylinder support arm 30 is engaged by a cradle interface 50 which is adapted to disengage under impact with a swinging golf club. A horizontal extension 60 elevates the cradle interface 50 in overhead relation to a stationary ball

location 70. The horizontal extension 60 is secured to a vertical extension 80 at the vertical extension's upper end. The lower end of the vertical extension 80 is secured to a base. The base includes a pair of horizontal support members 90a-b in a V-shaped configuration extending substantially in opposing direction from the horizontal extension 60. The support member juncture 100 is secured to the lower end of the vertical extension 80. Weights, 110a-b on the horizontal support members 90a-b distal to the lower end of the vertical extension 80 counterbalance the weight of the cylinder 20 and support arm 30.

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In Figure 5, the operation of the device is illustrated wherein the stationary ball location 70 is located underneath the cradle interface 50 which is elevated thereabove. The elevation 120 between the cradle interface 50 and the stationary ball location 70 is preferably between ten and thirty centimeters. The direction of the intended golf ball target is denoted by an arrow 130. During the student's backswing, and more importantly, down stroke, the cylinder 20 prevents an over the top swing between a first point 140 and the impact point 150. The inside zone 160 is established visually in the mind of the student by the cylinder 20 and the swing path is markedly improved. In the event that the student strikes the cylinder, the cradle interface 50 and support arm 30 disengage harmlessly. An important advantage of the present invention is that the soft foam material that forms the cylinder lowers the anxiety experienced by the novice student. The rigid material employed in the prior art, while possessing the ability to break away at impact, causes concern that the student or a nearby individual will be struck by a hard object. The cradle interface 50 and the support arm 30 may be engaged by a mechanical interference fit, a magnetic coupling, a hook and loop faster, or the like.

[0037] Because the base of the device is symmetrical, an alternative configuration of the device is possible to address problems experienced by more advanced golfers. In Figure 6, the cylinder 20 and support arm 30 assembly is reversibly attached to the cradle interface 50 to reorient towards the golf target 130 wherein lower handicap and tour players are encouraged to swing a club back to the inside on the follow through of a golf swing.

[0038]

In Figure 7, an alternative embodiment of the invention is shown to enhance the

portability and storage of the device. Elements 30, 60, 80, 90a, and 90b may be disengaged and folded together along a common longitudinal axis. However, the problem with this disassembly is the potential confusion regarding how to reassemble the device. In order to insure the elements are reassembled correctly, an assembly guide cord 170 is provided to maintain each disengageable member (30, 60, 80, 90a-b) coincident to each other during a state of disassembly. It is preferred that the assembly guide cord 170 be threadably received through each of the disengageable members (30, 60, 80, 90a-b) wherein the assembly guide cord 170 is hidden while the device is in a state of assembly. An elastomeric assembly guide cord 170 fixed in taut fashion pulls the disengageable members (30, 60, 80, 90a-b) towards each other making assembly easier.

[0039] It will be seen that the objects set forth above, and those made apparent from the foregoing description, are efficiently attained and since certain changes may be made in the above construction without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matters contained in the foregoing description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

[0040] It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described, and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween. Now that the invention has been described,